





# THORNYCROFT

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SHIPBUILDERS AND ENGINEERS.

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15 B.H.P. 30 B.H.P. 50 B.H.P. Engines  
in Stock

For quotation apply—

R. R. ROXBURGH,

Manager for China,  
HONGKONG HOTEL.

## BARAN

## SHOES.

Marked durability and permanence of appearance makes  
this a Shoe which experienced purchasers like to wear.

—NEW STYLES IN TAN and BLACK JUST RECEIVED—

## MACKINTOSH

&amp; CO., LTD.

MEN'S WEAR SPECIALISTS.

16, DES VŒUX ROAD.

TELEPHONE 29.

## BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE.

FRENCH GOVERNMENT LOAN 6% 1920.

NOMINAL VALUE - - - 100 Francs.

PRICE OF ISSUE - - - 100 Francs.

Interest payable twice a year on 16th June and 16th December.

First instalment due on 16th June, 1921.

SUBSCRIPTIONS WILL BE RECEIVED FROM TO-DAY up to the 25th November, 1920, free of commission and telegram charges, and the most favourable rates of exchange will be quoted for the payments made in local or any other currency.

For full details and particulars apply to the—

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE,  
STOCK DEPARTMENTS,

Queen's Buildings,

6, Charter Road,

HONGKONG.

THE LEADING BRANDS

of

## MANILA CIGARS

## EL PALACIO

&amp;

## IMPERIO DEL MUNDO.

SOLE AGENTS:

THE HONGKONG CIGAR STORE  
CO., LTD.,

Telephone No. 151.

HOTEL MANHONG.

## NEW FRENCH GOVERNMENT LOAN 6%

Not Redeemable

PRICE OF ISSUE 100 FRANCS.

INTEREST payable twice a year on 16th

June and 16th December; first semi-annual

interest to be paid on 16th June, 1921.

Applications will be received by the BANQUE

DE L'INDO-CHINE from the 20th October,

up to the 25th November next.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE,

7, MARSON,

Acting Manager,  
Hongkong, October 14th, 1920. (1629)

## NEW 6% FRENCH GOVERNMENT LOAN.

BONDS of £100 each issued at par.

Interest payable twice yearly, on June 16th

and December 16th.

First coupon due on June 16th, 1921.

Applications will be received from October 20th,

up to November 25th by the—

RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK,

R. RODGERS,

Manager,  
Hongkong, October 14th, 1920. (1636)

## JAPAN'S COTTON INDUSTRY.

A TALK WITH MR. MUTO SANJI.

Mr. Muto Sanji is the apostle of *onjo shugi*, or the paternalistic principle in industry, and one only has to do the rounds of his wonderful Kanagafuchi mill to be converted, the only reservation in one's mind arising from the fact that other mills are so very different. Although some of the others pay a higher dividend, there is none whose financial position is so strong and whose reserves are so large, so Mr. Muto may be taken as having proved that it pays to spend a substantial proportion of the profits on the welfare of the workers. But here again the demonstrably best example is seldom followed. However, it was not to discuss paternalism that a *Chronicle* representative sought Mr. Muto in his own stronghold the other day, but to see whether he could spare some time from the great affairs which he directs in order to talk about the present condition of the cotton industry in Japan, especially on the financial side. As usually happens with men who really do a lot of work, Mr. Muto found the time to spare without raising any difficulty whatever.

### THE COTTON COMPROMISE.

Naturally, the conversation turned first to the ship and the "cotton compromise" about which much has lately been said and written. Mr. Muto's remarks on the subject of the industry's avoidance of the great part of their obligations were interesting. "From your point of view," he said, "the brokers' demands were entirely unreasonable. But you have to remember that since the foreign merchants first began to deal with Japanese buyers in the open ports, the Japanese dealers, when the market has gone against them, have always made a practice of coming to them for a compromise or adjustment. It has grown to be a recognised procedure, and in the present case the chief difference was that the amounts involved were unprecedentedly large. It could hardly be helped, though, of course, it was a great loss for the mills."

On being reminded of a letter that he wrote to the Press about a year ago, defending the mills against the charge of profiteering, Mr. Muto said, "Yes, at that time, as you say, the mills were still fulfilling forward contracts for cotton yarn at Y.350 a bale, while the brokers were selling it for Y.300 or more, making Y.150 profit on every bale."

### VANISHED WEALTH.

Then do you not think that, as the brokers made such enormous profits and the mills comparatively little, they should, when the market failed, at least fulfil their contracts, even if they had to disgorge some of their profits?

"Yes, indeed," replied Mr. Muto, "but their trouble was that they had spent the money—invested it in worthless shares or got rid of it in other ways."

"Do you think, in these circumstances, that the cotton yarn broker performs any useful economic function?"

"I could hardly say that he does, unless he changes these ways."

Statements about the spinners dealing direct with the weavers, to the disappointment of the brokers, have lately been made. Does the industry now revolt against the system, and a determination to cut out the broker?

"Not altogether," replied Mr. Muto. "Up to some fifteen years ago the weavers were entirely in the hands of the brokers, depending on them for the yarn which was their working capital, but now they have money themselves, and as soon as the brokers either failed to supply them or tried to force their hands, they came straight to the mills to make their purchases; but this has not been a very large factor in the trade."

Concerning the brokers, who are far from being content with having evaded the greater part of their obligations but are now asking the mills to help them by sharing their half of the loss sustained by the yarn syndicate organised for their help, Mr. Muto said, "Their demand being so arbitrary it has been at once rejected by us, but they may come again in the hope of getting some favour."

### THE 74% DECREASE OF OUTPUT.

Again, there was the matter of working short time, or not working at all, which the brokers had forced on the mills. The proposition was put to Mr. Muto that the Kanagafuchi Mill's products, being of a special type, always in demand, the mill had no need to restrict its output, as it could always find a remunerative market for that it chose to make.

"That is perfectly true," he replied, "but it is a firmly planted idea in Japan that all of a trade must conform in the event of such a movement as the present one, so we have reduced our output by 40 per cent. like the rest. It is very costly to do so, but we find it best to conform. To this point we can still retain the full staff and pay full wages, but though there is strong pressure being exerted to bring about still greater restrictions of output, we refuse to agree to it. Our principal reason is that we will not sacrifice the workpeople, as we have reached the limit where we can keep them in full number and on full pay. But besides this, the whole short-time movement is based on a mistaken idea. Twenty years ago, when the consumption was mainly domestic, to restrict production raised prices, and there was a case for such a movement. Now, however, the greater part of Japan's trade is an export one, and when we restrict production, we are keeping goods back from a market where the deprivation will only open the door to competitors."

THE RETURN TO NORMAL BUSINESS.

Mr. Muto's business, it is of course, with cotton, but his interview was tempted to introduce the subject of silk, when his discussion of the curtailment of production was in progress, because here it was the Government itself which had recommended a curtailment of production. Mr. Muto considered it no less mistaken in spite of this high authority and expressed the opinion that the error would very soon be found out. Getting back to the subject of cotton goods, Mr. Muto did not anticipate any revolutionary changes either in source of supply or in destination. As regard supplies of raw cotton, he regarded

## PROBLEM OF PRICE.

PESSIMISTIC VIEW OF ANY IMMEDIATE FALL.

A *Hongkong* special cable, dated London, October 12th says: The wholesale prices of cotton, tea, certain metals and oil have been declining here for some days and a number of commodities are now quoted in New York at about 8 per cent. below the prices ruling when the Armistice was signed. As a result some of the papers are again crying out that the long desired break in prices is at hand. It is many months since we were first told that the era of high prices showed signs of coming to an end. The markings of the goods in the windows of various shops were then paraded as evidence. They were all, or nearly all, the prices of women's clothing and the real fact was that the munition workers and mothers who earned unaccustomed sums out of the war had ceased to be able to squander money on such things. The example was not widely followed and could not be followed for long by many trades. False hopes have been excited, more than once since then, and the latest outbreak of optimism can have no better foundation than the previous ones. Although the papers discreetly abstain when denouncing the high prices, or foretelling their reduction, from saying what they mean by "high," there is little doubt that in the minds of the bulk of their readers a high price is anything over the price ruling in 1914. Now the true value of the money we are at present using, measured by its value in the old gold standard, was measured by the difficulty of earning or otherwise getting, and it is probably about two-fifths that of pre-war money. Accordingly prices are not high unless they are more than two-and-a-half times the 1914 prices. The nearest approach to a frank recognition of this fact that has been published here for a long time is contained in the recent statement by the Federation of British Industries. In this it is pointed out that so long as the purchasing power in the hands of the public remains at its present volume relatively to amount of goods and services available for purchase, the general level of prices cannot fall. There are only two ways in which prices can be made to fall permanently. Either the supply of goods and services must be increased without any corresponding net additions to credit or currency, or else the purchasing power in the hands of the public must be reduced. Here lies the unique importance of the datum line proposal on which the miners are voting to-day. The advance of wages offered to them is the first time that has been even discussed for a long time that has not outside the vicious circle made by wages chasing prices. Unlike all other wage increases given during and since the war this if accepted and earned will increase the money to be spent in a less degree than it will increase the quantity of goods to be bought, so the net result will be an increase in the value of money. So far every ballot result announced has been overwhelmingly against the datum line proposal, but the miners are not showing greater ignorance than the bulk of the British public.

the great increase in the imports from America, and a very real war measure caused by demand for the yarn in India and China which could not be satisfied by Lancashire. The Indian cotton, while the Government of India might well do some thing for its improvement, is, he said, the most suitable for the whole for Japanese work. The attempts that had been made to grow cotton from American seed in Korea had been successful only in very limited areas. India is a growing market for Japanese products, but at present the dropping of the rupee made export to India very difficult, and it was impossible to take advantage of the exchange in buying raw cotton, because there had been such eagerness to buy—not a mill escaping the fever—that there were excessive stocks. As regards machinery, he was of opinion that in the spinning trade, unless the British workman tired altogether of work, supremacy would easily be regained, there being no other machinery to touch the English. Those mills which had invested in American machinery during the war had found the investment profitable enough, while war prices lasted, but when margins are cut to the fact that they cannot get so much work out of an American machine as an English machine made it impossible to keep the American machinery going on equal terms.

CHINESE COMPETITION: JAPAN FIRMLY ESTABLISHED.

The most formidable competitor to the Japanese industry Mr. Muto found in China. There the cost of production, he said, are not much more than half those in Japan, and this powerful weapon of competition could be best wielded by Japanese. The Japanese could learn the language quicker and could teach the workers better than Europeans. They cut out the competitors in their transactions, which was a great economy, and the Chinese made up work-people. However, it was difficult to present to build new mills in China, as we cannot get machinery.

The future of the Japanese industry Mr. Muto regards as assured. There has been a great waste of the wealth that the war brought to the country, but most of it remains in the country in one form or another, and the position of Japanese industry is strengthened thereby. Japan is better off than before, and will remain better off. There are some hard times for the country to struggle through in the immediate future, but Mr. Muto looks forward to very few bankruptcies, owing to its being against the Japanese traditions of business to force a debtor into bankruptcy. He recognised the advantage of eliminating gamblers and incompetents, but thought the mutual concession that avoided a crash was a practice with greater advantages.

Much was, of course, left undiscussed, including the prospects of trade unionism, the supply of labour, and so on—matters which are likely to trouble the Kanagafuchi Mills later than any others, since the welfare of the workers is looked after generously and scientifically. But the particular features of the Kanagafuchi Mill and its administration must be left for another discussion. —*Super-Chronicle.*

## CHINESE AFFAIRS IN THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

GREAT INCREASE OF FEMALE IMMIGRANTS.

HIGHER WAGES DEMANDED.

The annual report of the Protector of Chinese, Straits Settlements, for the year 1919, states:—

The total number of immigrants from China arriving in the Colony during 1919 was 70,912 an increase of 12,401 or 21.4 per cent. over 1918, the year with the lowest immigration on record; the difference in the figures for 1919 and 1911 the highest year, being 193,943, says the report.

Unfavourable exchange rates with China and reports as to the high cost of living in the Straits due to the high price of rice, and of other foodstuffs used by the Chinese, discouraged immigration during the year; other adverse influences were the institution of regular steamship communication between China and the Netherlands East Indies, the continuation of immigration via Bangkok free from inconvenient restrictions, and the attractions offered by the chandestine encouragement of a poppy cultivation in the Province of Fukien.

Adult males arriving in the Colony totalled 38,690, of whom 3,881 continued their voyage to Penang as against 15,369 in 1918. The number of immigrants arriving in Penang by steamer from China via Singapore was 11,144 as compared with 17,131 in the previous year; of these 784 proceeded direct to other ports. A large number of immigrants continue to arrive in the Settlement of Penang via Bangkok; no figures can be given for this immigration.

### INCREASE OF WOMEN.

Adult female immigrants arriving in 1919 numbered 13,883, an increase of 3,289 over 1918; the percentage of women to men rose to 31 per cent. an increase of 9.4 per cent. over the previous highest percentage year; the percentage of children to the total number of immigrants was 17.9 as against 17.3 in 1918, an increase of 0.7 per cent.

The proportion of women to men was highest in the case of arrivals from Hongkong, 4,031 women to 6,291 men or 64.3 per cent. This large increase in the ratio of women to men is probably due to the employment of women and girls in growing numbers in rubber and other godowns, for earthwork, and in other ways because they are willing to work for lower wages than men.

The percentages of women to men arriving from Amoy and Swatow respectively were 28.8 per cent. and 22.6 per cent.; these percentages reflect more correctly the proportionate immigration of families.

### UNLAWFUL SOCIETIES.

There were nine successful prosecutions under the Societies Ordinance in Singapore: 53 persons were convicted under section 13, of whom two were sentenced to six months' and one to three months' rigorous imprisonment; 10 were cautioned and discharged, and the remainder fined sums varying from \$25 to \$75 each; under section 12, 6 persons were convicted, of whom one was sentenced to 18 months' one six months' and one to three months' rigorous imprisonment; 10 were cautioned and discharged, and the remainder fined sums varying from \$15 to \$75 each under section 12, 6 persons were convicted, of whom one was sentenced to 18 months' one six months' and one to three months' rigorous imprisonment and two were sentenced to one day's simple imprisonment and a fine of \$100 each and one to one day's simple imprisonment. The last mentioned prisoner had already been fined under section 13.

There was one informal meeting of the Singapore Chinese Advisory Board, which was held at Government House after the threat of anti-Japanese rioting on the night of June 19th.

### LABOUR UNREST.

During the latter half of the year the increase in the price of silver and the high exchange with China combined with the rising cost of living have led to demands on the part of both skilled and unskilled labourers for higher wages, and to strikes; shoemakers, goldsmiths and tailors have received increases of 20 per cent. to 30 per cent. over the rates obtaining in the middle of the year and in Penang rickshaw rates were raised by about 40 per cent.; in addition domestic servants are demanding and shop coolies and others are being paid enhanced wages.

In connection with these labour disputes Mr. Beatty acknowledges the services of several prominent Chinese residents whose names are mentioned. Generally speaking, the Report adds, the Chinese community has had a very prosperous year, although the lower and middle classes are feeling acutely the rise in the cost of living and the high rate of exchange with China.

## COMMERCIAL DEPRESSION IN THE STRAITS.

THE GOVERNOR'S OPTIMISM.

"Speaking generally," said the Governor of the Straits Settlements in his recent Budget statement, "the condition of the Colony and of Malaya generally, need not fear comparison with any part of the Empire. We have our troubles, which, owing to our remarkable prosperity in recent years, are perhaps harder to bear. The continued high cost of living is affecting all classes and I fear, pressing hard on many. And for some time past we have been disturbed, and perhaps a little over-alarmed, by a period of commercial depression. I hope and believe that it is only a backward ripple, perhaps only a check, in the favourable tide which has for so long washed our shores. I hope and believe that if men of all classes and all creeds will work together in a spirit of sanity, mutual sympathy, and common service the prosperity of the Colony and of all Malaya is assured."

## INTIMATIONS

### INTERPORT CRICKET LEAGUE

DANCE AT THE REPULSE BAY HOTEL.

9.30 P.M. SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 13TH.

A DANCE has been arranged in honour of the Interport Cricket team to be held at the REPULSE BAY HOTEL, at 9.30 P.M. on SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 13TH. A limited number of tickets, each including the cost of supper, can be obtained from the Hongkong Hotel at \$5 per head.

Subscribers must provide their own transport. Special terms for the hire of Motor Cars offered by the Hongkong Hotel for a limited number of persons only, and application for these should be made as early as possible at the Hotel's Hongkong Office.

INTERPORT CRICKET ENTERTAINMENT COMMITTEE. (1749)

### REPULSE BAY HOTEL.

ENTERTAINMENT TO INTERPORT

CRICKET AND TENNIS TEAMS.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 13TH, 1920.

THE Management beg to announce that the REPULSE BAY HOTEL is booked exclusively for the Ball and Supper to the Interport Cricket and Tennis Teams on the above night, in connection with which an advertisement appears in this issue.

Tickets holders only will be admitted on the evening in question.

Dinners will not be served to other than residents at the Repulse Bay Hotel, owing to the Hotel accommodation being taxed to its utmost capacity on this occasion. (1750)

## G. B.

### PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that SEALED TENDERS in response to which should be clearly marked "TENDER FOR THE SUPPLY AND DELIVERY OF STORES" will be received at the Colonial Secretary's Office until NOON of THURSDAY, the 18th day of NOVEMBER, 1920, for the supply and delivery of the following Stores required by Government Departments during the year 1921:—

Ironmongery, Household and Sanitary Utensils, Brushes, Tools, Lamps, etc., Abattoirs, Rubber, Leather, Packings, Ropes, etc., Clothing, Drapery, Haberdashery, etc., Bamboo and Cane Goods, Firewood, etc., Drysalteries, Oils, Paints, Varnishes, etc., Lubricating Oils, Kerosene and Motor Spirit, Electrical Stores.

Wrought Iron Pipes and Fittings, Brass Taps, Iron and Steel Bars, Plates, Angles, Brackets, Copper and other Metals.

Iron and Brass Castings, Manufactured Iron-work, etc., Timber, Bricks, Cement, Lime, etc.

Each of the above is a separate and distinct tender. Tenderers may quote for any one or more or all of the above lists, and any one or more or all may be accepted or rejected in whole or in part by the Government.

Each Tenderer must produce with each tender a receipt that he has deposited in the Colonial Treasury the sum named on the respective tender form as a pledge of the bona fides of his tender, which sum shall be forfeited to the Crown should the Tenderer refuse or fail to carry out, to the satisfaction of the Government, the whole or any portion of the respective tender or tenders which may be accepted. The deposit will be returned to any Tenderer whose tender is not accepted.

For forms of tender and further particulars apply at this Office.

The Government does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

Director of Public Works.

Hongkong, November 5th, 1920. (1748)

## G. B.

### PUBLIC AUCTION

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,

On TUESDAY,

the 7th December, 1920, at 11 A.M. within the

Quarry, at Naval Depot, Kowloon,

H.M. TUG "ST. SAMPSON"

Length between perpendiculars ... 135 ft. 0 in.

Breadth, extreme ... 80 ft. 0 in.

Depth (under side of 6 in. Bar Keel ... 7 ft. 0 in.

to Upper Deck) ... 15 ft. 0 in.

Tonnage, according to British ... 150 tons.

Rules, Gross ... 451, 01 tons.

Nominal Displacement ... 550 tons.

At mean draft of ... 13 ft. 0 in.

Present mean draft ... 10 ft. 0 in.

(Where ... Hongkong)

Build: When ... September, 1919.

(By whom H.K. Wipac Dock Co., Ltd.)

Materials of Construction:—

Wood ... Fittings in Cabins, &c.

Iron ... General Fittings on Deck, &c.

Steel ... Hull, Bulkheads, &c.

Decks ... Forecastle, Upper and Lower

A single screw steel steamer of T.H.P. 1,200

h.p. fitted with internal electric lighting at 100

Volts.

Build under Lloyd's survey: 100 A.I. for

trading purposes.

Port of Registry, Hongkong.

To be sold as she now lies at H.M. Dockyard,

Hongkong. A detailed list of fittings to be sold

with the Ship may be seen at the Office of the

Naval Store Officer, H.M. Dockyard, Hong-

kong, and structural and other particulars can

be obtained from the Chief Engineer, H.M.

Dockyard, Hongkong.

The Vessel is now on view between the hours

of 10 A.M. and 4 P.M. Inspecting orders can be

obtained on application to the undersigned.

On presenting inspecting orders to the Pier

Master in the Dockyard the persons named

thereon will be conveyed to and from the Ship.

The Ship may not be boarded by a private

boat.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

By Appointment Auctioneers to the

Admiralty. (1606)







## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

## NOTICE OF REMOVAL

WE beg to announce to our numerous customers that we are REMOVING on MONDAY, NOVEMBER 15TH, to 38-40, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL (Opposite to Leck Hing & Co.)

TABAGUERIA FILIPINA.  
Telephone 5459. [1777]

## WEEKLY

THE EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED for the transaction of EXCHANGE BUSINESS on FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 12TH, at 1 P.M. Hongkong, November 12th, 1920. [1778]

## ROYAL HONGKONG YACHT CLUB

## NOTICE

ROWING PRACTICES will take place on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, FRIDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 5.30 P.M. Experienced Coaches have kindly consented to coach on these days, and members are requested to send in their names to the undersigned if they desire to be coached for the Victoria Regatta which will be held during the Coming Winter. Hong and international crews will be formed. Monthly Races for novices will be held during the Winter.

F. B. COLTHURST,  
Hon. Rowing Secretary. [1779]

## "GLEN" LINE OF STEAMERS, LTD

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

FROM UNITED KINGDOM, COLOMBO and STRAITS, Etc.

## T. E. Motor Vessel

"GLENNOLE" having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra hazardous Godowns of The Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence, and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 15th Nov., 1920, will be subject to rent. All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas on 15th Nov., 1920, at 10 A.M. Claims against the steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case where the cargo is consigned to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., Agents.

Hongkong, 9th November, 1920. [1760]

## STRAUTHERS &amp; DIXON, (INC.)

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

S.S. "WEST ISON" From SEATTLE

## THE Steamship

## "WEST ISON"

having arrived from Seattle via ports on Nov. 10th, 1920, Consignees are hereby notified that their Cargo is being landed at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra hazardous Godowns of The Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, and stored at Consignees' risk.

Consignees of Cargo must produce an Import Permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports & Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading will be countersigned.

All broken, chafed and damaged cargo is to be left in the Godowns where it will be examined at 10 A.M. on Nov. 18th, 1920, by the Company's Surveyors Messrs. Carmichael & Clarke.

All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognized. No Claims will be recognized after the Goods have left the Godowns, and Cargo undelivered on and after November 18th, 1920, will be subject to rent.

Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature immediately.

## STRAUTHERS &amp; DIXON, INC.

## Agents for D.R. Co.

## U.S. Shipping Board

## Emergency Fleet Corporation

## 12, Des Voeux Road Central

Hongkong, November 10th, 1920. [1761]

## BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE

## (A FRENCH BANK)

## CAPITAL PAID-UP AND SURPLUS

Fr. 105,000,000.00

## THE organization of the Bank enables it to

## open CURRENT ACCOUNTS and to

## accept FIXED DEPOSITS in local currency

## and ANY FOREIGN CURRENCY.

## These accounts and deposits may be converted

## AT ANY TIME without ANY CHARGE

## in ANY OTHER CURRENCY.

## Apply for terms and particulars—

## HONGKONG BRANCH,

Queen's Building, 5, Chater Rd. [1762]

## NOTICE

## THE BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE

## has been informed by the holders of the

## TEMPORARY BONDS of the Credit National

## 1910, which have been subscribed through us,

## that same must be EXCHANGED in our Paris

## Office for Definitive Bonds before March 1921.

[1763]

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

## NOTICE

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that on the 10th December next at 1 P.M. at the Exchange Office (Direccao dos Servicos de Fianca) Macao, TENDERS will be received for the exclusive right of Collecting Taxes imposed upon Tobacco, within the territory of this province, for the period of Two Years, commencing on the 1st February, 1921, up to 31st January, 1923.

Tenders must be submitted under sealed covers. No consideration will be taken of those who offer less than \$50,000 per annum which is the basis of the tender.

Tenders shall have to deposit \$5,000 into the Agency of the Banco Nacional Ultramarino at Macao, as a guarantee.

For further particulars, apply to—  
DISCASSO DOS SERVICOS DE FIANCA, MACAO.

The Director of Exchange Office,  
PLINIO TINOCO

Macao, November 2nd, 1920. [1763]

## INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION

## COMPANY, LIMITED.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

## THE Steamship

## "KWAISANG"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra hazardous Godowns of The Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence, and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by Nov. 15th will be subject to rent. All broken, chafed, and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined. Claims against the steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case where the cargo is consigned to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., Agents.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers.

Hongkong, November 9th, 1920. [1764]

## NOTICE

## MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS.

## THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS

## STUDENTS who have been trained either at the Universities or Higher Technical Schools in China or abroad on the following subjects:

General Railway Administration, Accounting, Traffic, Workshops, and Store Management, Railway Law and Regulations, Railway Statistics, Civil Engineering, Mechanical Engineering, Railway Engineering, Bridge design and construction, Surveying, Drafting, Masonry, Hydraulic Engineering, or Car Manufacturing, Signal Engineering, Testing of Materials, etc.

Applicants shall send in their applications, together with their diplomas, certificates, and published works, if any, not later than the 31st of December, 1920, to the following address:—

Mr. CHONG HUNG-NIEN,  
Director of Railway Department,  
Ministry of Communications.

Every application must contain the address of the applicant. Non-residents of Peking need not file their applications in person.

Suitable positions will be given to successful candidates.

Unsuccessful candidates will have their diplomas and other Documents returned to them according to the address in the application.

[1721]

## AVIS OFFICIEL

Relatif au recrutement d'agents techniques Chinois pour le chemin de fer.

Une question des chemins de fer devient plus en plus importante dans tous les pays. Le chemin de fer est une question d'importance nationale et jusqu'à présent, en Chine, elle ne permet pas de comparer notre pays aux autres puissances. C'est pourquoi notre intention est de modifier et d'améliorer nos méthodes actuelles, soit qu'il s'agisse des lignes déjà terminées, soit en ce qui concerne celles dont les travaux ne sont pas encore commencés. Nous avons donc besoin de nombreux agents techniques pour l'administration, l'exploitation, la comptabilité, les finances, statistiques, contentieux, et pour les études topographiques, plans, projets, traversées des rivières, ponts, et pour les ateliers de toutes sortes, construction du matériel roulant, appareils de voie, signaux, et pour les essais réception des matériels ou machines, et encore pour d'autres services spéciaux.

Ayant vu que nous avons déjà beaucoup d'étudiants qui ont fait des études à l'étranger et des candidats qui possèdent des connaissances spéciales nous désirons beaucoup de ne pas voir placer les étudiants et les agents techniques conformément à tout ce qu'ils ont de capacité et d'expérience.

En conséquence nous publions les conditions ci-dessous:

1. Les étudiants qui ont terminé leurs études à l'université ou dans une école supérieure officielle à l'étranger ou en Chine sont autorisés de présenter au Chef du département des chemins de fer au Ministère des Communications leur certificat de sortie ou autre publication ou travail quelconque personnel sous lettre recommandée, cachetée avec leur adresse. Les étudiants doivent joindre à leur demande leur biographie en langue étrangère, s'ils ne peuvent pas l'écrire en chinois.

2. Les candidats à présenter par les postulant sera reçue jusqu'au 31 Décembre 1920.

3. Les étudiants ou agents techniques qui ne sont pas à Peking devront attendre la réponse du Ministère qui leur fera connaître par une lettre le jour pour passer leur examen.

4. Les candidats sans explications tous les étudiants ou agents techniques qui présentent une différence d'écriture entre leur première demande et les dernières compositions, ou qui par un moyen quelconque cherchent à se faire remplacer pour passer leur examen.

5. De même ne seront pas acceptés tous les étudiants ou agents techniques qui auront fait des démarches non permises, ou auraient employé des procédés défendus ou qui antérieurement auraient fait d'une mauvaise conduite.

[1720]

## PREPAID "WANTED" ADVERTISEMENTS.

## ADVERTISEMENTS of the "Wanted"

variety will be inserted under the above special heading at a charge of \$1.00 FOR THREE INSERTIONS.

If they do not exceed 25 words in number and are PERMANENT.

An additional charge of 50 cents will be made if the instructions for insertion are not accompanied by cash.

Advertisers requiring their advertisements under this head must give instructions accordingly, otherwise the advertisements will be regarded as intended to be displayed and charged at the usual rates.

Letters are lying at this Office for: BONES P. Q., AD, AP, AW, BF.

## WANTED to purchase small YACHT.

Must be in first-class condition. Box BK, Daily Press Office. 79

## ARMISTICE DAY

THE EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED for the transaction of PUBLIC BUSINESS on THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 11TH.

Hongkong, November 6th, 1920. [1748]

## G. R.

## IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OFFICE.

## GENERAL HOLIDAY.

THIS Office will be OPENED for all purposes from 9 A.M. to 12 Noon on THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 11TH, 1920.

Licensed Warehouses will be entirely closed on that day.

C. W. BECKWITH,  
Superintendent,  
Imports and Exports.  
Hongkong, November 6th, 1920. [1747]

## HONGKONG ST. ANDREWS SOCIETY

## ANNUAL BALL.

PRACTICE DANCES in connection with the above will take place at the CITT HALL from 5 P.M. to 7 P.M. on TUESDAYS, 9th, 16th, and 23rd, NOVEMBER.

Dancing shoes must be worn.

T. W. HILL,  
Hon. Secretary. [1756]

## HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA WAR SAVINGS ASSOCIATION.

THE CERTIFICATE dated 15th January, 1919, for Seven Dollars and Thirty-eight cents (Eighty-one), invested in War Loans Investment Trust of Malaya issued in the name of Mr. THOS. SHAW has been LOST, and if at the expiration of one month from date hereof the above Certificate is not forthcoming, the said Certificate will be deemed cancelled and of no effect.

## UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.

Honorary Secretaries and Treasurers,  
C. MONTAGUE EDE,  
General Manager.

Hongkong, October 18th, 1920. [1922]

## HONGKONG &amp; SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

## NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that

PROVISIONAL CERTIFICATE No. 43/331 dated 1st July, 1907, for 15 shares No. 43/331 to 43/345 inclusive all registered in the name of Miss EUGENIE LOYANG has been LOST or STOLEN, and should this certificate not be produced to the Bank before the 1st day of December, 1920, a new Certificate for the shares will be issued and the aforesaid Provisional Certificate No. 43/331 will be thereafter treated by this Corporation as NULL and VOID.

By Order of the Court of Directors,  
N. STARR,  
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, November 1st, 1920. [1768]

## MIN RIVER CONSERVANCY.

## NOTIFICATION No. 7.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that

TENDERS are invited for ONE GRAB BUCKET DREDGE, either new or used, without pontoon. Tenders will be considered only on Machines in good condition and made by experienced manufacturers.

Tenders stating dimensions with other particulars of the Machine, terms of delivery, etc., will be received up to 24th NOVEMBER, 1920, by the Honorary Secretary and Treasurer of this MIN RIVER CONSERVANCY.

The Conservancy does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

P. H. WALSHEM,  
Hon. Secretary and Treasurer,  
to the MIN RIVER CONSERVANCY.  
Fochow, October 26th, 1920. [1727]

## NOTICE

THE PUBLIC are hereby WARNED against

negotiating or in any manner having dealings in the undermentioned shares for

SHARES in the undermentioned Companies, the

Secretaries of which have been notified against

certain irregularities that have arisen in connection therewith.

The said Shares are the property of the undersigned and any person or persons having come into possession thereof are requested to communicate with him forthwith.

Particulars and Numbers of HONGKONG AND KOWLOON WHARF AND GODOWN COMPANY SHARES stolen—

Script No. 29301/29350 U.P. Chater

7580 50 37084/37183 M. B. Samsom

5538 100 42369/42363 Li Chok Yuen

5910 29 12517/75, 18553/59 S. Fenwick

5911 29 59089/117 H. H. Fenwick

7754 2 84767/785 E. Fenwick

8411 5 71841/845 B. Mitchell

8605 15 44870/924 Mrs. E. O. Champenowne

7789 4 68789/6742 P. F. H. Hodge & A. F. Hays

7755 2 64786/774 H. H. Fenwick

H.K. & WHAMPOA CO. 100 SHARES.

Script No. 7425 Lo Koon Hang, 9003/27.

Script No. 3573/37, 23287/81, 26995/27012, 40713/717.

(Signed) FRED ELLIS,  
s/o FRED ELLIS & Co.

Hongkong, September 25th, 1920. [1533]

## INTIMATION

## WATSON'S

## FINEST

## OLD BROWN

## LIQUEUR

## BRANDY

## 25 YEARS IN WOOD.

## A. S. WATSON &amp;

## CO., LTD.,

## WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

TELEPHONE 618.

## BIRTH.

LEITH.—At 114, The Peak, on November 9th, to Mr. and Mrs. A. O. LEITH, a daughter. (Shanghai papers please copy.) [1775]

## DEATH.

BREKNESS.—At the French Hospital, on November 8th, at 9 A.M., OTTO V. G. BREKNESS, Chief Engineer, a.s. Prominent. Funeral will pass the Monument to-day at 10 A.M. [1756]

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10, DES VOUEX RD., C. LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

## The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, NOVEMBER 10TH, 1920.

## THE "GIRL SLAVERY" QUESTION.

The subject of "girl slavery" in Hongkong continues to be forced upon the attention of the Colonial Office authorities, as the cable in yesterday's issue showed. Colonel JOHN WARD, whose interest was excited in his question while he was in Hongkong by an incidental reference made to the subject in the course of a case in the Supreme Court, has on more than one occasion called attention in the House of Commons to the existence of slavery within the Empire, to wit in the Colony of Hongkong. He raised the subject once in the form of a question, and again, in a speech in Committee of Supply on the Colonial Office vote. It has once more been brought to the notice of Parliament, apparently by two questions asked by members who, so far as we know, have never honoured the Colony of Hongkong with their presence, and have no special interest in the affairs of the Colony. It is sufficient for their purposes to be told that children are "bought and sold" here for domestic service, in Chinese households. It is a practice which does not obtrude itself on the attention of foreign residents in the Colony, and it is true, as Colonel JOHN WARD said in the speech to which we have referred, that until public attention was called to the references to the practice in the case in the Supreme Court about three years ago "there were Englishmen in Hongkong who still thought it was not possible to buy and sell people legally under the British flag." Very few of them knew it to be a practice among the Chinese to buy girls for domestic service. The statement that children may be bought and sold in

Hongkong presents itself to the minds and imagination of people at home unacquainted with the Colony in a very different light to what it does to the Europeans who dwell here. Doubtless many people at home conjure up pictures of a slave market, where children are exhibited like any other goods and chattels by an auctioneer, and knocked down to the highest bidder. Nothing of the sort happens here, of course, or in any part of China. The practice which obtains in Hongkong, and we believe, throughout China, differs not greatly from the practice of "adoption" which obtains in England. The statement made in Parliament by the Under Secretary of State for the Colonies is a fair and accurate statement of the facts. It is not denied that among the Chinese, girls are transferred for payment from their parents, or guardians to another household; but, as Colonel AMERY says, the law of the Colony does not recognise this custom as conferring any right or title on the employer against the girl. No statistics are published, and probably none are available, to show the extent to which the practice of purchasing children prevails among the Chinese residents of the Colony, and we are not acquainted with evidence that such girls are "frequently ill-treated." Yet we suppose the whole agitation against the practice must rest upon the knowledge or assumption that they frequently are ill-treated, though such cases rarely, if ever, come into the Courts of Justice. Such girls as Colonel AMERY rightly declared, are protected by the law of the Colony against ill-treatment in the same way as children living with their parents. A great point has been made by those who are pressing this question upon the attention of the Home authorities of the fact that one of the first acts of the Republican Administration in China was to declare slavery illegal throughout the land. This declaration has been repeated since, on occasions when famine has devastated large areas of the country and children have been freely bought and sold in those areas. Within the last few weeks a mandate of this kind has been issued by the President, but we confess we have never heard of such efforts to enforce this law as Colonel JOHN WARD described some time ago in his speech in Parliament when he related, in conversation on the subject which occurred at a Government House dinner party. On this occasion Colonel WARD said that a "Mandarin" whom he did not name, silenced the whole discussion by saying: "Because it was a Chinese custom we found it very difficult to suppress it in China, and we have cut off the heads of hundreds of Chinamen to insist on this law being observed." Again, we confess that we have never heard or read elsewhere of these drastic measures to enforce the abolition of the custom in China. It is well to recollect that there are other "slavery practices" in China besides the adoption by purchase of girls for domestic service, and the reference may have been to some other form of slavery than that under notice in this article. Most readers are familiar, for instance, with reports of the kidnapping of young boys in China, which is a far worse form of slavery. If there are well authenticated cases of the Chinese authorities enforcing the Anti-Slavery edicts in the case of girls purchased for domestic service, it would be a valuable contribution to the discussion. Such evidence would, certainly, strengthen the hands of the Government of this Colony in dealing with the question. But we frankly suspect the existence of such evidence. In the provinces of China nearest to Hongkong there is no sign of any interference with the custom or of any sentiment against it. Of course, it will be said that this is not a matter in which we should be guided by China. Under British law slavery is illegal. From all who dwell under the British flag obedience to the law should be required; and those who violate it should be punished. That is the attitude of those who are promoting this agitation, and the logic of it is irresistible. Our administration of the law stops short of punishing offenders against it, and the general sentiment among Europeans of the most benevolent inclinations is that the custom works far more good than harm. These children who are bought for domestic service are sold by parents who can ill afford to maintain them, and the children are thus saved from conditions far worse than they would otherwise be called upon to endure. Until the Chinese people themselves show a sentiment hostile to the continuance of the practice there is much to be said for the view taken by Lord MILNER. Colonel AMERY in his statement said: "The Secretary of State considers that the right course is to aim at a gradual reform where necessary in co-operation with enlightened and humane Chinese, in which connection the Government should persuade prominent

ent Chinese to form a Society for the protection and improvement of the conditions of these girl domestics, which arrangement he considered preferable to a system of compulsory registration which the Colony's officers considered impracticable." The adoption of this suggestion would be a step in advance, and the evidence on the subject which the work of such a Committee would accumulate would afford information of some practical value in the consideration of a subject on which British and other European residents, and maybe the Government itself, is possibly not well-informed.

## Miss J. O. Bessant is staying at Government House as the guest of H.E. the Governor and Lady Stubbs.

Among recent large contributions to the North China Famine Fund is one of \$25,000 by the Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

For the three days, ended November 8th, two cases (two deaths) of plague, and one case of diphtheria were reported in the Colony.

We learn that a sum of over \$1,500 was raised by the football match organised by the South China Athletic Association in aid of the North China Famine Fund.

We are asked to announce that the lectures and classes arranged for at the Helena May Institute will not be given or held on any Public or General Holidays.

Dr. C. Forryth's chauffeur has been committed to stand his trial at the coming Criminal Sessions on a charge of manslaughter, as a result of his ear running over and killing a man.

The Macao Government is advertising for tenders for the exclusive right to collect the taxes imposed on Tobacco in that Colony, for a period of two years. The basis of the tender is fixed at \$50,000 per annum.

Manila Observatory yesterday morning cabled:—"Cyclone or typhoon E. of Luzon less than 300 miles distant, moving W.N.W. or N.W." A later cable, dispatched at 3.15 p.m., gave the position as Longitude 125 E., latitude 17' N., moving W.N.W.

At a meeting of the leading residents of Canton held at the Chamber of Commerce rooms, it was decided to raise a loan of \$1,000,000 for the Kwangtung Government. The conditions are that the loan shall be secured on the Salt revenue; that it shall bear interest at the rate of 18 per cent. per annum, and the whole sum to be repayable within a year, repayment to begin at the end of the first four months.



## CABLES.

## LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH BRITISH AGENCY.)

LONDONDERRY RIOTING.  
WILD SCENES AT NIGHT.

LONDON, November 7th.  
Wild scenes took place in Londonderry during the night. As a result, five policemen were sent to hospital wounded. Two policemen were attacked by armed men and shot. The remaining three were found lying in the streets seriously wounded.  
Subsequently, a number of business premises, which were supposed to belong to Sinn Féiners, were set on fire by masked men. The noise of bombs, rifles and revolvers continued for some time and caused alarm throughout the city.  
SHOT AT BY SOLDIERS.  
LATER.  
In connection with the policemen shot in Londonderry, an official report, after mentioning that a shop was burnt down, adds that three plain-clothes policemen were seriously wounded by gunshots, it is believed, fired by the military who were escorting the Fire Brigade.

RIOT IN VERONA.  
SOCIALIST DEPUTY KILLED BY BOMB.

VERONA, November 7th.  
After a demonstration before the Garibaldi Monument a party of demonstrators proceeded to the Communist headquarters in order to pull down the Red Flag. The occupiers fired, wounding three, and then the building was stormed. In the course of the fighting, the Socialist deputy Signor Scaramello was killed by a bomb, which was in his pocket, exploding. Several others were wounded. The police and troops finally restored order and occupied the Communist headquarters.

## SPHERES OF INFLUENCE IN TURKEY.

## POSSIBLE UNITED STATES OBJECTION.

WASHINGTON, November 7th.  
Although the State Department has not yet protested against the Anglo-Franco-Italian Agreement defining their respective spheres of influence in Turkey, official statements indicate that objection may be made on the ground that the Agreement violates the principle of the open door.

## CONGRESSIONAL ELECTIONS

## REPUBLICAN DEFEATS DEMOCRAT.

St. Louis, November 4th.  
The Republican, Mr. Buck Reider, has defeated the Democrat, Mr. Champ Clark, ex-Speaker of the House of Representatives, in the Congressional elections here.

## AMERICAN COAL INDUSTRY.

## SENATE COMMITTEE'S CHARGES OF EXTORTION.

New York, November 6th.  
Senator Calder and Senator Edge, members of the Senate Committee of Investigation, have issued a statement which says that unless the coal industry reforms itself and cuts down prices to a reasonable figure by December 6th, they will introduce a bill before Congress for the most stringent regulation of every branch of the coal business, adding that the industry stands convicted of practicing gross extortion on the public of the whole country.

## ASSOCIATION OF NATIONS.

## NEW PRESIDENT PREPARING PLANS.

MARION (Ohio), November 6th.  
Senator Harding in fulfilling his election promise has begun to consult leading experts on foreign affairs as regards the new Association of Nations, and hopes that, by the date of his inauguration as President, he will be prepared with a plan upon which the sentiment of the nation can unite. Both Republicans and Democrats are invited to furnish views on the subject and conferences will begin in December.

## EARLIER CABLES.

FRANCE AND UNITED STATES.  
CORDIAL SENTIMENTS OF AMERICAN BUSINESS MAN.

PARIS, November 6th.  
A Havas message says:—  
Interviewed by a representative of *Le Matin*, Mr. Bedford, President of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, after several weeks' tour in France, stated that the United States and France will follow the same way towards the same ideal of social order and justice. The United States will always be ready to support France and co-operate with her.

## GREAT BRITAIN AND FRANCE.

## "ALMOST COMPLETE AGREEMENT."

PARIS, November 6th.  
A Havas message says:—  
Lord Derby, the British Ambassador, has handed to the French Minister of Foreign Affairs a Note explaining the British Government's view-point on the problem of reparations which Germany is bound to fulfil under the Peace Treaty.  
*Le Matin* states, and *Le Temps* confirms the statement, that France and Great Britain are now in almost complete agreement on that question which is of such vital importance to France.

## FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

## BANDIT ACTIVITIES IN MONGOLIA.

## FOREIGNERS BELIEVED TO BE IN DANGER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

PEKING, November 8th.

Owing to telegraph interruptions, due to the intimidation of the staff of both the land line and wireless, the situation in Mongolia remains obscure.

Though direct communication with Urga is out of the Government is receiving communications, indicating widespread activities on the part of bandits in the neighbourhood of the Mongolian capital, and appealing for reinforcements.

Government reports aver that the bandits are composed of Russians with a few Japanese, and also Mongolians. Several caravans have been shelled and automobiles have been commandeered. Two Americans, E. W. Mills, a mining engineer, and McLoughlin, and one British subject named Miles are believed to be in danger, and a rescue party, consisting of British and Americans left Peking for Urga this morning.

## ARMISTICE DAY.

## THE CATHEDRAL SERVICE.

A Special Service will be held in St. John's Cathedral to-morrow, Armistice Day, at 10.30 a.m. Accommodation will be reserved for representative parties of H.M. Naval and Military Forces, but the rest of the building will be open to the general public. An address will be given by the Bishop of the Diocese, and a collection will be made for the Naval and Military Widows and Orphans Funds. In view of the significance of the day, and of the special celebrations this year, at home, it is hoped that the Service will be largely attended, and that those who are unable to attend will send in their contributions to the Funds to the Cathedral Chaplain. It has been timed so that those who wish to spend the two minutes' silence at 11 a.m. in Church may do so. His Excellency the Governor has signified his intention of being present.

## THE TWO MINUTES' SILENCE.

The following telegram from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, dated the 6th November, 1920, was published for information yesterday in the *Government Gazette Extraordinary*:—  
"His Majesty the King has expressed a wish that on Armistice Day, 11th November, there should be a complete suspension of all normal business and locomotion throughout the British Empire during the 2 minutes' silence commencing at 11 a.m."

## SEVERE FIGHTING IN KWANGTUNG.

## RETREATING KWANGSI TROOPS DESTROY CANTON-HANKOW RAILWAY.

The reports reaching Canton show that a situation, far from peaceful exists in the province. The Canton Army, and the "National Salvation Army," which includes Yunnanese troops, are engaged in chasing the Kwangsi troops out of the province. The Kwangsi troops are concentrating at Shikung. Severe fighting is stated to be in progress near Yingtak. In the North River districts it is said that more than twenty thousand troops are operating. This represents apparently the combined strength of the two sides.

The *Canton Times* states that the Kwangsi troops, retreating from Canton since October 28th by way of the Canton-Hankow railway, have been destroying the railway stations and bridges as they go along; and it is believed that it will be impossible to resume traffic before extensive repairs are made. Our contemporary describes this as forcing the railway into bankruptcy. In the present state of the railway's finances, it says, there can be no traffic over the line for some time.

## HANDBAG SNATCHING.

## EXCITING CHASE IN ALBERT ROAD.

While Mrs. Tomory was proceeding along Lower Albert Road yesterday, on her way to town, she was accosted by a Chinese who snatched her handbag and ran. Mrs. Tomory gave the alarm and chased the thief. Lance-Sergeant Nicol of the Traffic Department, who was going in his morning rounds on his motor cycle, was passing at the time, and went after the thief who dodged him by running into the grounds of the P.W.D. where he was stopped by Mr. J. Kynoch. The bag which contained several valuables was recovered intact.

## THE SHANGHAI RACES.

## YESTERDAY'S RESULTS.

The following were the results of yesterday's races at Shanghai:—  
THE NORTHERN CUP—Three-quarters of a mile.  
Messrs. Winsome & Hastings The Hawk (Mr. Hill) 1  
Mr. Fash's Redskin (Mr. Dalgleish) 2  
Mr. Henry Morris' Pennycuik (Mr. Stewart) 3  
Time: 1min. 31 1/2secs.

THE CHINA CUP—One mile.  
Mr. Robson's The Dandy Bird (Mr. Brand) 1  
Mr. Nugget's Father John (Mr. Hind) 2  
Mr. Ting's Fenore (Mr. Wingrove) 3  
Time: 2mins. 3 4/5secs.

THE SHANGHAI STAKES—One mile and a half.  
Mr. John Peel's Silver Streak (Mr. Johnstone) 1  
Messrs. Sky & Hastings' Mustang (Mr. Heard) 2  
Messrs. Winsome & Hastings' The Heron (Mr. Hill) 3  
Time: 3mins. 19 4/5secs.

THE PAGODA CUP—One mile and a quarter.  
Mr. Robson's The Mystery Bird (Mr. Brand) 1  
Mr. McBain's Golden Orb (Mr. Sleep) 2  
Sir Paul Chater's Shanghai Duhia (Mr. Vida) 3  
Time: 2mins. 53 4/5secs.

THE LAMA MIAN STAKES—Two miles.  
Mr. N. L. Sparke's Colinton (Mr. Johnstone) 1  
Messrs. Fay & Seth's The Amer (Mr. Heard) 2  
Mr. Robson's Seabird (Mr. Brand) 3  
Time: 4mins. 29 2/5secs.

THE RUBICON PLATE—One mile and a quarter.  
Messrs. Toog & Gubbay's Dupro (Mr. Ezra) 1  
Mr. J. F. McGregor's Strathfarrar (Mr. Bremner) 2  
Mr. William McBain's Struma (Mr. Vida) 3  
Time: 2mins. 47 3/5secs.

THE RACING STAKES—One mile and a quarter.  
Mr. John Peel's Hightide (Mr. Johnstone) 1  
Messrs. Winsome & Hastings' The Curlew (Mr. Hill) 2  
Capt. Robinson's Guldberg (Mr. Liddell) 3  
Time: 2mins. 44secs.

THE SYCEE STAKES—Seven furlongs.  
Mr. Wakelam's Marlow (Mr. White) 1  
Mr. L. Struetman's Cannoson (Mr. Crokam) 2  
Mr. J. F. McGregor's Strathfarrar (Mr. Bremner) 3  
Time: 1min. 50 4/5secs.

THE STICCAWEI PLATE—One mile and a quarter.  
Mr. Campor's Old Bill (Mr. Bremner) 1  
Messrs. Ports & Hayim's Fighting King (Mr. Vida) 2  
Messrs. Toog & Gubbay's Triumph (Mr. Ezra) 3  
Time: 2mins. 48 1/5secs.

THE MONGOLIAN STAKES—Seven furlongs.  
Mr. Bonchilde's Tivoli (Mr. Hitch) 1  
Mr. Bolinda's Devonport (Mr. Heard) 2  
Messrs. Brand Bros.' Doldzeli (Mr. Brand) 3  
Time: 1min. 58secs.

The dead heat in the Royal Navy and Subscription Griffin Stakes between Nyanza (Ezra) and Sunline (Bremner) was run off on Monday and resulted in Sunline winning. Time: 1min. 34 3/5secs.

## SERIOUS ACCUSATION.

## CHINESE YOUTH COMMITTS SUICIDE.

The remains of a 17-year-old Chinese youth were removed to the Victoria mortuary on Monday. The deceased, who lived at No. 6, Taiyuen Street, was alleged to have committed suicide by cutting his throat with a razor after a quarrel with another inmate of the house, who had accused him of having stolen 20 cents.

## FALL FROM SCAFFOLDING.

A Chinese was removed to the Government Civil Hospital on Sunday suffering from injuries received through falling a distance of 13 feet from a scaffolding outside a house in Queen's Road East, which was undergoing alteration. It appears that the man was standing on the bamboo scaffolding and hauling a heavy piece of stone, when the bamboo on which he was standing gave way and he fell. His condition is serious.

## ELEVEN BODIES PICKED UP.

Eleven dead bodies were picked up on Monday in different districts in the Colony and were removed to the mortuary.

## MOTOR-CAR ACCIDENT.

A Chinese girl was knocked down by a motor-car at the Shaukiwan terminus on Monday and received serious injuries.

## CASES OF CHOLERA IN HONGKONG.

## STATEMENT BY THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

At a meeting of the Sanitary Board yesterday Dr. W. W. Pearce, Medical Officer of Health, made the following statement to the Board:—

To-day's edition of the daily return of inspection diseases has mention of two cases of cholera. There is another case to be reported to-morrow. Of these three cases two have been undoubtedly imported. The third case was that of a person with no fixed abode here, and probably, therefore, was imported. It seems fairly certain that cholera exists in Canton or its environs. We must, therefore, expect cases of this disease to occur in Hongkong, as cases in the incubation stage of the infection may come to the Colony and infective material may be imported in fresh vegetables. Fortunately we in Hongkong start our dry season with full reservoirs, and there is no need for people to obtain drinking water from questionable sources. As, however, no system of water supply is automatically absolutely safe, I recommend to the public that all drinking water be boiled. Vegetables should not be eaten uncooked. Fruits which grow on trees and are peeled at table before being eaten are probably safe. I do not anticipate a serious epidemic of cholera here, but if an outbreak in Canton and its neighbourhood assumes dangerous proportions we must be prepared for cases in this Colony. Safety lies very much in domestic supervision.

## USING ANOTHER FIRM'S LABELS.

## CASE SETTLED OUT OF COURT.

Mr. E. J. Crist appeared before Mr. Smith at the Magistracy, yesterday, on behalf of a Chinese, living at No. 154, Praya East, who was summoned by Mr. J. A. Tarrant, Secretary of Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co., for selling and using water bottle, bearing Messrs. Watson's "Sarsaparilla" and "Lemonade" labels. Counsel asked the Magistrate's permission for the case to be withdrawn as both sides had come to terms for a settlement of the case out of Court. Counsel's client would give Mr. Tarrant a written undertaking to discontinue the use of the labels in future, and pay Messrs. Watson & Co., \$100 "to cover costs and expense incidental to the proceedings." The undertaking, said counsel, would be signed in his office in the presence of himself and Mr. Stevens who was for the prosecution. In the circumstance, he would ask that the case be withdrawn.

Mr. Stevens had no objection, and the Magistrate discharged the defendant.

## THEFT OF SOAP.

## FROM THE DIOCESAN SCHOOL.

Mr. G. N. Orma, warden, a coolie employed at the Diocesan School to one month's imprisonment with hard labour for the theft of some soap, a quantity of pencils, and a bed quilt, the property of the school.

With regard to the soap, the defendant said that it was issued to him weekly by the headmaster for his own use, and he hoarded it. As to the pencils and the quilt, the defendant claimed that he bought them. It was proved that the pencils were of the same brand as those used at the school, and the quilt, while it bore no identification marks, was similar to those used in the dormitory.

## NOTICE OF THEFT.

## JEWELLERY AND NOTES TAKEN.

A Chinese living at No. 21, Queen's Street, reports that between 1 and 4 a.m., on Monday, some one stole from a table in his cubicle, a quantity of jewellery valued at \$153, and \$120 in notes. The police are investigating the case.

## A RAWLINSON STORY.

Lord Rawlinson, the new Commander-in-Chief in India, tells an amusing story apropos of an experience he once made with a view to testing the reliability of a spoken message passed along from one man to another.

"Two hundred men (says Lord Rawlinson) were strung out at two paces interval. Then I gave out a message to my adjutant, telling him to impart it verbally to the man at the head of the line for transmission to me at the end of it. This was the message: 'We are going to advance. Can you send us reinforcements?' When it was delivered to me some forty seconds later by the last man in the line it was like this: 'We are going to a dance. Can you lend us three and fourpence?'"

## THE FOUR DOORS OPENED.

## GLIMPSES OF NEW WORLDS.

(CONTINUED.)

The curtain has fallen and the amateurs who, for a few brief hours, appeared before us as Kings, Priests or Sinners, have finished their self-imposed task. They have returned to the old routine of life as ordinary mortals. They, probably already dream of new worlds in which they will appear as other people, but just now they are also inevitably feeling a reaction from their recent efforts. The wonderful scenery is now only a memory; the gorgeous setting of a throne will soon be forgotten by many who saw it for less than a fleeting hour. Some of us, who saw it often, will never forget it.

On each of the three nights the theatre was full. There were all sorts and conditions of people in the audience. There was a much larger proportion of Chinese present than is usually seen in the local theatre. Even Miss Marie Tempest failed to attract as many. And it is worth noting that the Chinese appreciated what they saw. Some of the critics were disappointed; some of the members of the audience were puzzled and because they were puzzled they, too, were disappointed. And some of us who saw the Four Doors several times were delighted each time. We were pleased, not because we saw the Four Doors, but because we saw things that were more beautiful than any door. The learned author of "Practical Idealism" wrote: "Decoration; instead of being a side issue, is the very heart and soul of true art." And it is in the wonderful stage settings that the local A.D.C. produces such beautiful results. Some of the more imaginative people in this Colony might be able to read with enjoyment such a play as "The Compromise of the King of the Golden Isles" and while doing so, to create mind pictures of the throne-room, and the mind pictures of the various characters. But it would demand a very great deal of thought and, even if that were accomplished, there are those other things, the expression on the faces, the movement of the bodies and the intonation of the voices. Whatever the critics may say concerning their own ability to write this or to produce that, may be of interest to their friends. But the practical man has only one reply to all of that sort of thing. It is this: "Why not do it?" He comes back to the old test: "Prove it, or at least demonstrate that what you say is possible." A great deal has been written about Lord Dunsany, and we might suppose that Lord Dunsany was entirely responsible for our recent entertainment. But Lord Dunsany is a national rather than a local asset. We appreciate his genius, but it is of far less importance to us than the genius that is here. For whatever he produces, Mr. Sinclair always produces splendidly. It is the fertile imagination of the painter. For in Hongkong, these wonderful pictures may have carried us up into fairyland. We may if the critics insist, upon such a thing, sacrifice Dunsany or Mason or even the immortal Will Shakespeare, and say, in some weird self-denying ordinance, "We will have none of your plays in Hongkong." But we cannot have those spectacles which we now almost regard as purgatorial unless we have either Mr. Sinclair or another such as he; and it is very improbable that there lies, hidden in some obscure corner of this Colony, anyone else who can do for us what he has accomplished.

THE COMPROMISE.  
It is useless to argue concerning taste. Some of us, perhaps preferred these other great triumphs of Mr. Sinclair's called "Kismet" and "Pinkie and the Fairies." The writer is biased, because he was bound to the delightful children's pantomime by cords of the most tender sentiment; probably no other theatre or play in the world will ever create in his heart emotions that were stirred by that charming little effort of the happy children. But it is something different to the idea of a comparison that is in the writer's mind just now. It is a desire to express gratitude; and always it is difficult to do that without appearing either foolish or fullsome. But there is something fine in the thought, that in this little Colony there are men who will freely give to the community of the fruits of their imagination so as to provide healthy enjoyment and elevate our thoughts; men who will produce something that is not real and that, for all their efforts, can never become real, but yet something, that can give a healthy enjoyment to large numbers. It was of this modern stage-stuff such as *Hervey* and *Musical Comedy* is not lofty in its purpose.

It is cheap and easy to destroy, but it is always difficult to create. We cannot live by bread alone and even in this Colony we need something that shall lift us out of the world of dollars and the rate of exchange. These amateurs have often done that for us, and in reality we are all deeply grateful to them. Some of us are constantly of the difficulties that are inevitable in connection with all amateur efforts. They are greatly intensified in this small community. Only the perseverance of a few enthusiasts carry the work to a success. Any work of art reflects the artist. If the effect of a picture is ugliness, it shows that the artist either loves ugliness or cannot portray beauty. If the tone of a novel is flippant, it is an infallible proof that the author of it is vulgar. Anyone who has seen some of the modern revues and musical comedies must realize that the appeal is more often to the lower than to the higher nature of the audience. The local A.D.C. has never had to fall back on such cheap methods of winning a transient popularity. It has brought within the walls of the local theatre scenes and ideas that were very beautiful. It has encouraged men and women in the Colony to interest themselves in Art. It has made some of us extremely grateful because it has opened not only the Four Doors which are part of the scenery of Dunsany's four plays, but the gates of a wonderful world. Perhaps if some artist had stood at the Glittering Gate when it swung open he would not have had the feelings of bitter disappointment that convulsed the convict. He would probably have said: "Stars! Wonderful Stars! Beautiful Stars!" Think of the infinity of the Heavens! Instead of which the poor convict said: "Stars! Glittering Stars! Stars! There ain't no heaven, Jim!"

(Continued at foot of next column.)

## SPORT.

## CRICKET.

## MR. F. G. THOMPSON'S XI. v. POLICE.

This friendly match was played on Monday and resulted in a win for Mr. Thompson's XI. by 35 runs. Score:—

1st INNINGS, MR. THOMPSON'S XI.

H. Holdman, b Alexander	7
F. Lawrence, c King, b Kelly	0
R. Harris, c McWalter, b Kelly	0
F. G. Thompson, c King, b Kelly	18
P. Lumble, b Alexander	0
A. Purton, c King, b Kelly	0
P. Dixon, c Alexander	1
C. Tuchi, c Alexander, b Kelly	1
F. White, c Cooper, b Kelly	11
W. Drake, not out	5
Extras	3

Total.....47

## Bowling Analysis.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
C. F. Alexander	7	2	8	3
C. J. Kelly	9	0	24	6
N. J. Watt	2	0	12	0

2nd INNINGS, POLICE.

C. F. Alexander, b Harris	4
N. J. Watt, c Harris, b Purton	33
R. McWalter, c White, b Harris	0
E. Carpenter, b Purton	13
T. H. King, not out	41
C. J. Kelly, b Purton	0
W. W. Cooper, b Purton	0
W. R. Chester-Woods, c Lawrence, b Harris	9
C. Condon, c White, b Purton	0
W. Hollands, c Harris, b Purton	9
W. Henderson, b Purton	8
Extras	2

Total.....91

## Bowling Analysis.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
R. Harris	11	9	43	3
A. Purton	11	1	46	7

MR. THOMPSON'S XI. 2ND INNINGS.

F. Lawrence, c Condon, b McWalter	6
W. Drake, b McWalter	1
P. Lumble, b Kelly	2
F. G. Thompson, b King	44
A. Purton, c Wood, b King	20
R. Harris, c White, b McWalter	23
H. Holdman, c Woods, b King	12
F. White, b King	1
C. Tuchi, b King	1
P. Dixon, not out	0
Extras	1

Total.....113

## Bowling Analysis.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
H. McWalter	6	0	17	3
C. J. Kelly	8	0	14	1
T. H. King	8	0	35	5
C. Alexander	4	0	23	0
C. White	3	0	20	0

2ND INNINGS, POLICE.

C. F. Alexander, c sub, b Drake	17
N. J. Watt, b Purton	1
C. J. Kelly, c Dixon, b Drake	14
T. H. King, c Harris, b Drake	0
R. McWalter, b Drake	0
W. W. Cooper, b Lumble	1
W. Hollands, c Tuchi, b Lumble	6
W. R. Chester-Woods, c Holdman, b Lumble	1
P. Condon, b Purton	2
W. Henderson, not out	0
Extras	3

Total.....44

## Bowling Analysis.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
A. Purton	5	1	12	2
R. Harris	6	9	20	4
W. Drake	3	0	8	0
P. Lumble	9	0	2	3

There is a closing line of a poem of Rudyard Kipling's that insisted on coming into one's mind each time that "The Compromise" was seen. It reminded one that Art is highly elaborate and enduring conversation. Morality is associated closely with truth. This is what Kipling wrote, which seems so appropriate as consolation, if consolation be needed, for those who made such great efforts to show us something that was beautiful.

"And only the Master shall praise us,  
And only the Master shall blame us;  
And no one shall work for money, and  
no one shall work for love."  
But each for the joy of the working and  
each, in his separate star;  
Shall draw the thing as he sees it for  
the God of things as they are."  
To use the common phrase "the italics are ours."

The scene for framing the words of "The Compromise of the King of the Golden Isles" was drawn wonderfully. It is true that the dresses and advice were obtained from Chinese patrons of Art. But there was the result. It was almost entirely the creation of the producer. It is probable that, wherever else the play is staged, it will never be produced better than in Hongkong.

There is a book before the writer which was published in the U.S.A. in 1917. It is entitled "Dunsany the Dramatist." The dedication reads as follows:—

"To Louise this book is dedicated; for it was her hand that first unlocked for me the golden gates of the undreamed city of wonder, and it was she who first led me through the wondrous streets to the lord of that city—Dunsany."  
It is not all of us who are grateful who can find the time to write a book or who, even possess the ability to express our gratitude so well. But at least one member of the audience would like to state that he is deeply conscious of his debt to the amateurs who recently gave him such delight. And he sincerely hopes that their great success will inspire them to give us many more charming entertainments. For these hours in wonderland lift us up out of the ordinary routine of life which often is not at all beautiful in the tropics.



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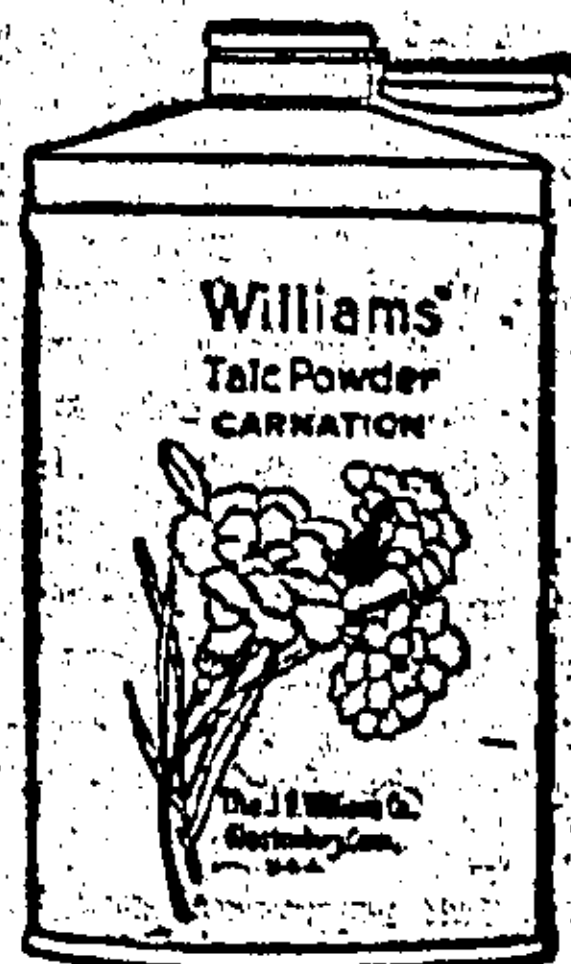
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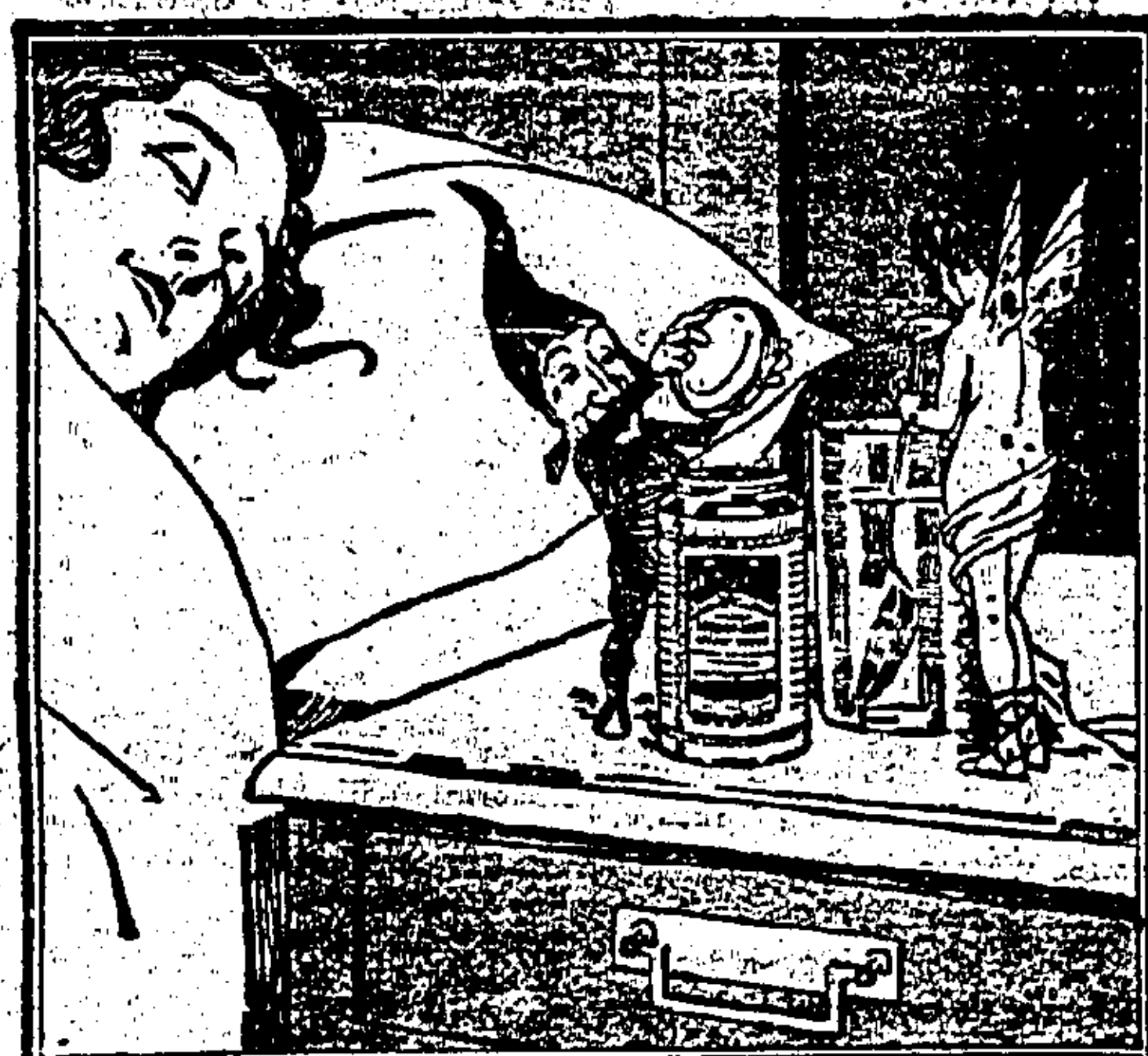
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PARIS FASHIONS.  
SOME AUTUMN DRESSES.

Sunday at Longchamp was a great  
opportunity for showing the new  
autumn fashions (writes a Times' corre-  
spondent). The day was fine, and every one  
was in a pleasant frame of mind at the  
return of summer weather after a foretaste  
of winter the week before. Tailor-mades  
were worn by women of taste in preference  
to any of the more fantastic styles, and  
nothing looked better than the new tailored  
silhouettes. The skirt is straight and the  
coat long, with a scarf collar and a toque  
of velvet or duvetyne. Every line, every  
detail, shows careful search after perfec-  
tion—finely-made shoes or boots with cloth  
tops, stockings as fine, stitched gloves with  
gauntlets, a hat simple in line, but stylishly  
worn.

Bright colours are more talked about  
than seen in the streets, and the best dressed  
women still cling to sober tones and smart  
lines for out-door wear. Black velvet, grey  
velvet, nigger brown, are used generally  
for toques with no trimming at all, or, if  
there must be trimming, it is of feathers,  
fur, or embroidery. Silver ribbon is still  
used, as are monkey fur in brown and  
white, and ostrich feathers in various ways,  
but always the trimming must be subordinate  
to the line. Ribbon hats are still  
made in broad black satin ribbon, with  
brims rolled back from the face. Hats  
made in such a way that they will fold up  
for packing have been introduced by one  
milliner, and are likely to be appreciated  
by women who travel much and lightly. A  
notable feature of toques for morning wear  
and for travelling is that they are made to  
go with the costume. A blanket cloth cos-  
tume with a scarf collar in bright stripes  
may have a toque of the same cloth and a  
hint of the same bright stripes. A black  
duvetyne trimmed with grey astrakhan, or  
its semblance, may have a toque of the  
same, and any fur-trimmed coat or costume  
is better finished if the toque is specially  
made to be worn with it.

THE CHOICE OF COLOUR.

Navy blue always holds its own in Paris,  
and so does beige or the sandy tones which  
shade round it. Colour or black is joined  
to them, either in the form of embroidery  
or woven into the material itself. Black  
never goes out of fashion, although it is  
always announced at the beginning of each  
season as being moribund. At any gathering  
of people who buy their clothes of the  
dressmakers more dresses in black, brown,  
navy, beige, and grey will be seen than in  
brighter tones. Touches of brilliant colour  
there may be, daring lines there will  
certainly be, rich furs and fairs, good  
jewels, and obvious luxury in footwear,  
gloves, and general finish will permeate the  
very atmosphere, but the whole thing will  
be subtle and not obvious if the women who  
wear the clothes belong to the chosen few.

The high-necked dress is very much in  
fashion at the present moment. Very  
straight, slim little frocks in cloth or  
velvet, allied to another material of dif-  
ferent colour, fasten high to the throat and  
low to the wrist. Colours used are navy  
blue with royal blue and blue and white  
buttons, black with emerald green and  
black buttons, brown with tan and amber.  
Beige is used with almost any bright colour,  
but is never quite so smart as with black.  
Red is joined to many sober tones this  
season, and red dresses are beloved of some  
women. Indian red looks extremely well  
in certain materials, such as velours de  
laine and all those tissues which have a  
dull surface and a suggestion of sheen.

Capes of all kinds are being used for  
the afternoon dresses that are worn under  
heavy coats, and nothing is more useful or  
becoming than a dress of this kind, which  
can be worn simple and colourless or with  
a bright dash to give it a more festive air.  
Smoke grey with a vivid jade-green sash  
looks very well, as does black with the  
same coloured sash. Tangerine is also a  
good colour, and there are some perfect  
shades in beige, brown, and olive green. A  
touch of fur looks well on any of them,  
and a vivid note of colour in a pendant,  
a bracelet worn outside the tight sleeve, or  
in a pair of earrings, gives the necessary  
impression of richness which winter clothes  
always seem to need.

STYLE IN FURS.

The business of buying new furs or of  
having old furs altered and renovated is a  
serious one. The cost is so high that no-  
thing can be decided lightly. Muffs are  
small, collars are voluminous and very  
much varied in shape, from the full flounced  
collar which drapes the throat and shoulders  
to the classic shawl collar, which can be  
thrown back or folded close as the  
wearer wishes. The hood, the long sailor  
collar, the oblong slab which lies like a  
mat on the shoulders, and is kept  
from falling off by a cord across the chest,  
all, as it seems, the long fur coat with full  
kimono shoulders, the fur cape, round, with  
points short and long, are also to be worn.

The question is to choose not only the  
fashion you like, but the fashion which  
meets your purse. For the most modest  
piece of shunk you pay a considerable sum,  
and for a fur coat you pay a fortune. It  
costs as much to-day to have furs arranged  
as it used to cost to buy them new. Any  
fur is fashionable; it is the style that  
matters. Different kinds of fur can be  
worn together, but the effect is not always  
good, and it is better to wear but one kind  
at a time if possible. The reason for wear-  
ing fur should be to be warm, the charm of  
wearing fur is that its soft richness is be-  
coming. Neither the reason nor the charm  
has held good in fashion this season; for  
furs are worn in hot weather, and in cold  
weather they are to one put on in such a  
way as not to be a protection against cold.  
The charm of soft richness no longer  
attracts, for the hardness of furs are being  
used in the high places of the dressmaking  
world. The wise woman will avoid them  
nevertheless, and remain faithful to such  
furs as shunk, squirrel, beaver, mole,  
Canadian sable, muskrat, and others of  
cannot be all in fur the collar can be in  
silk, or velvet, or even a trim with  
fox- or ermine- or mink- or muskrat- or  
and muffs, but not for gloves and scarves.

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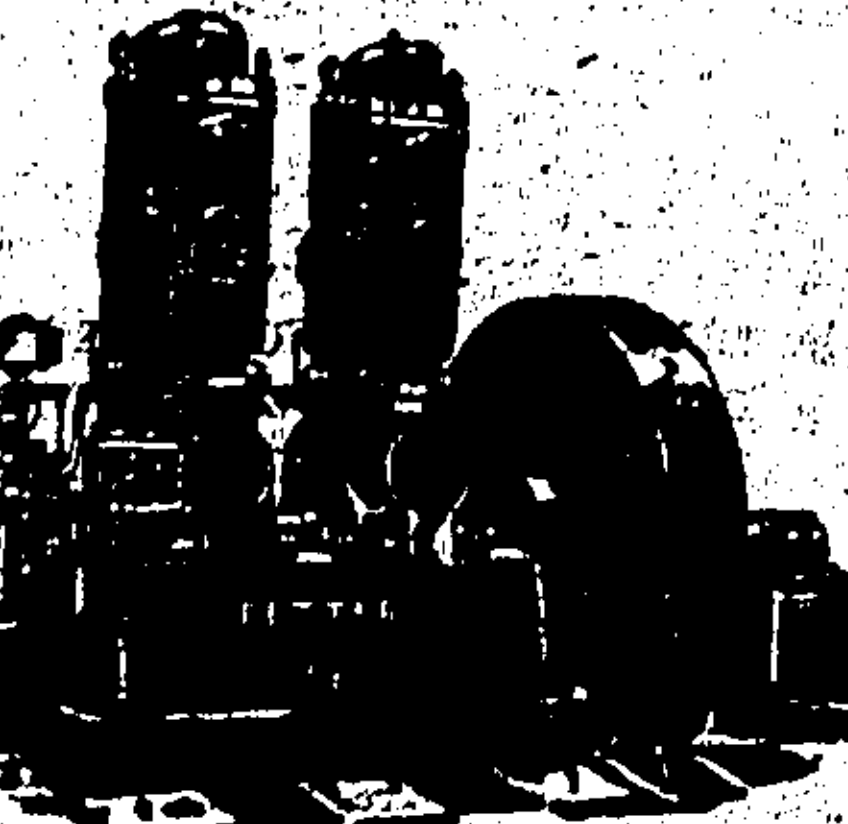
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Managing Agent"ELLERMAN" LINE.  
(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

LONDON &amp; ROTTERDAM ... "BLOEMFONTEIN" ... 23rd Nov.

Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

or to BURNS &amp; CO., CLERKS

THE BANK LINE LTD.

General Agents.

## C. N. C.

## CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

## SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

For	Steamer	To Sail
SWATOW & BANGKOK	"LIANGHOU"	On 10th Nov. Noon.
SWATOW & HAIKONG	"KAIFONG"	On 10th Nov. 11 A.M.
SWATOW & SINGAPORE	"LINAN"	On 11th Nov. 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI	"HINKIANG"	On 11th Nov. 12 Noon.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	"TAMING"	On 12th Nov. 4 P.M.
MANILA & ILOILO	"KIUKIANG"	On 12th Nov. 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	"CHENAN"	On 12th Nov. 4 P.M.
AMOY, SHANGHAI & PU-KOW	"SUIYANG"	On 16th Nov. 4 P.M.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS and CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation. Ample Light and Heat in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai (three weekly) and Tsingtao (weekly), taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Europe and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

BANGKOK LINE—Weekly service to and from Bangkok via Swatow

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD &amp; SWIRE.

Telephone 22.

## DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

## HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST POST SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having first accommodation for First-Class Passenger Electric Light and Heat in staterooms and Saloons and Electric Light.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW  
AND RETURN.

(Occupying 5 to 10 Days).

"HAUNING"	... Capt. A. H. Stewart	FRIDAY, 12th Nov. at 12 Noon.
"HAIBONG"	... Capt. W. O. Parsons	TUESDAY, 16th Nov. at 12 Noon.
"HAIBONG"	... Capt. J. B. Thomson	FRIDAY, 19th Nov. at 12 Noon.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blakes Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAFRAIR & CO.  
General Manager.

## LOS ANGELES PACIFIC NAVIGATION COMPANY

TRANS-PACIFIC FREIGHT SERVICE  
Operating the following U.S. Shipping Board steamers.

HONGKONG

LOS ANGELES CALIFORNIA, U.S.A.

S.S. VINTA	DUE TO ARRIVE	DUE TO SAIL
S.S. WEST HIRA	Nov. 8th.	Nov. 11th.
	Dec. 8th.	Dec. 11th.

Through Bills of Lading to all U.S. and Canadian Overseas Ports no Transshipment en route. Shipside connection with the Baitlake, Santa Fe and Southern Pacific Railroads.

Hongkong Office: Prince Building, Queen Rd. Tel. No. 1081.  
Branch Office: Kobe, Shanghai, Manila, Singapore.  
CHAS. E. RICHARDSON  
General Agent for South China

## P. &amp; O. - BRITISH INDIA.

## APCAR AND EASTERN &amp;

## AUSTRALIAN LINES

(COMPANIES Incorporated in ENGLAND).

## MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES

STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, Ceylon, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIAS,

MAURITIUS, EAST &amp; SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA, INCLUDING

NEW ZEALAND &amp; QUEENSLAND PORTS, RED SEA,

EGYPT, EUROPE, ETC.

## PENINSULAR &amp; ORIENTAL SAILINGS (South)

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"NOVARA"	8,900	12th Nov.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"TILWARA"	4,400	15th Nov.	Singapore, Colombo & Bombay
"KILGORE"	8,853	28th Nov.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"SOMALI"	6,713	10th Dec.	do
"DUNERA"	5,400	12th Dec.	Singapore Colombo & Bombay
"DEVANHA"	8,100	17th Dec.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"SICILIA"	6,703	31st Dec.	do
"PLASSY"	7,346	21st Jan. 1927	do

## BRITISH INDIA - APCAR SAILINGS (South)

"TAKADA" | 7,000 | 16th Nov. | Calcutta via Spore, Pang &amp; B.

## EASTERN &amp; AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

"KANOWNA"	7,100	29th Nov.	Sandakan, Thursday Island, Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane.
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	22nd Dec.	Sydney & Melbourne.

## SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI &amp; JAPAN

"KANOWNA"	7,000	14th Nov.	Japan direct.
"BANCA" ("Cargo")	6,000	16th Nov.	Shanghai & Japan.
"DEVANHA"	8,100	17th Nov.	Shanghai & Japan.
"TAKADA"	7,000	17th Nov.	Shanghai & Japan.

## WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

Passengers may travel by P. & O. Company's steamers between Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in lieu of the section of their P. & O. tickets Singapore to Calcutta.

All Claims are settled with Electric Light and Heat in Saloons and State-rooms.

Passengers and sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

Parcels Measuring not more than 24 in. x 24 in. x 1 will be received at the Company's Office up to Noon, on the day previous to sailing.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.

Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GORDON & DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAY and THURSDAY. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to  
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.  
24, Des Voeux Road Central, HONGKONG.

## O. S. K. OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

## SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

LONDON, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM &amp; HAMBURG—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.

"ANDES MARU" ... Wednesday, 10th Nov.  
"HAYAMA MARU" ... Sunday, 5th Dec.  
BUENOS AIRES, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MAURITIUS  
DURBAN & CAPE TOWN via SINGAPORE.  
"TACOMA MARU" ... Tuesday, 8th Dec.

BOMBAY &amp; COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via Singapore.

"SIAM MARU" ... Thursday, 18th Nov.

SAIGON, BANGKOK &amp; SINGAPORE—Regular monthly service.

"URBAN MARU" ... Wednesday, 1st Dec.

SYDNEY &amp; MELBOURNE—Monthly service taking cargo to New Zealand and Pacific Islands.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE &amp; TACOMA

via Manila and Shanghai. Regular fortnightly service touching at intermediate ports in Japan and taking cargo to OVERLAND POINTS U.S. in connection with Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

"AFRICA MARU" ... Friday, 28th Nov.

"ALABAMA MARU" ... Saturday, 11th Dec.

NEW YORK—Regular monthly service via Japan Ports, San Francisco, Panama and Ocean Ports.

"HAGUE MARU" ... Saturday, 12th Nov.

NEW ORLEANS LINE.

"SUMATRA MARU" ... Beginning of Dec.

JAPAN PORTS—Mojji, Kobe, Yokohama &amp; Yokosuka.

KEELUNG via SWATOW &amp; AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive and depart from the O.S.K. wharf near the Harbour Office.

"KAIYO MARU" ... Sunday, 14th Nov.

TAKAO via SWATOW &amp; AMOY.

"BOHJU MARU" ... Thursday, 18th Nov.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—

Y. YASUDA, Manager, No. 1, Queen's Building. [31]

Tel. Nos. 744 &amp; 745.

## AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE.

## HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Steamer Arr. Hongkong from Australia Lv. Hongkong for Australia.

"CHANGSHA" ... 7th Dec. ... 13th Dec.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

This Steamer is fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-Rooms. A daily qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares. Cargo booked through to all Australian, New Zealand &amp; Tasmanian Ports.

For Freight and passage apply to BUTTERFIELD &amp; SWIRE, Agents. [41]

## T. K. K. TOYO KISEN KAISHA

## HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO

via SHANGHAI, THE ISLAND SEA, JAPAN &amp; HONOLULU.

"THE PATHWAY OF THE SUN."

STEAMERS	TONS	LEAVE HONGKONG
SHINYO MARU	22,000	Nov. 22nd.
YORIO MARU	22,000	Dec. 2nd.
KORIO MARU	22,000	Dec. 17th.
YORIO MARU	22,000	Dec. 31st.
YENYO MARU	22,000	Jan. 13th.

## SOUTH AMERICAN LINE

## HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO

via JAPAN, HONOLULU, HILO, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALIN

CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, MOLLEDO, ARICA &amp; IQUIQUE.

Through by TRANS-AMERICAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

STEAMERS	TONS	LEAVE HONGKONG
SHINYO MARU	14,000	Nov. 22nd.
YORIO MARU (Cargo only)	17,500	Dec. 2nd.
KYO MARU	17,500	Jan. 10th, 1927.

For full information regarding passengers, freight and sailings, apply to—

Y. TSUTSUMI, MANAGER,

King's Building.

Tel. Nos. 2374 &amp; 2375.

Agents at Canton:

Messrs. T. E. GRIFFITH, LTD.

[35]

## MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

## FRENCH MAIL LINES.

## SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMER & DEPARTURE	SAILING DATE
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	"CHILI" ... 10,000	On or about 15th Nov.
	"AMAZONE" ... 10,000	On or about 22nd Nov.
	"ANDRE LEBON" ... 10,000	On or about 13th Dec.

MARSEILLES via SAIGON, SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, DIBOUT, SUEZ	"PORTHOS" ... 20,000	On or about 10th Nov.
	"CORDILLERE" ...	On or about 27th Nov.

\* calling at Haiphong.

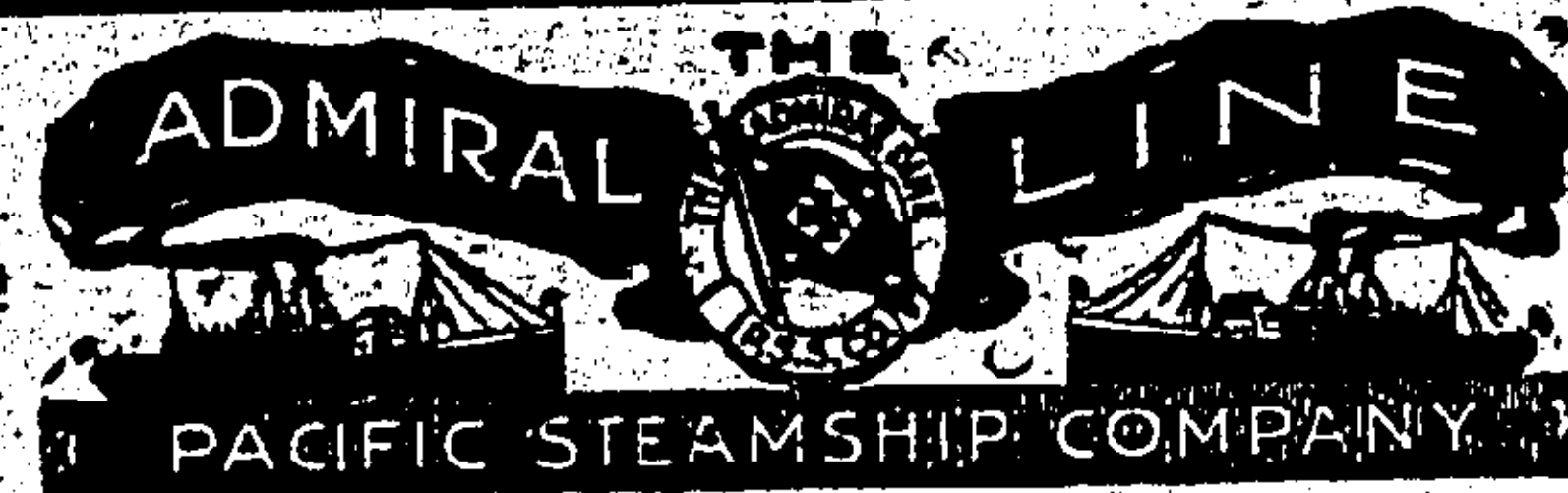
ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

For full particulars regarding sailings, etc., apply to—

E. HODENFUSER,

Acting Agent, Queen's Building.

Telephone 740.



## TRANS-PACIFIC FREIGHT SERVICE

Operating the following U.S. Shipping Board Steamers

For SEATTLE, TACOMA, VICTORIA, &amp; VANCOUVER (calling at Shanghai and Kobe).

"CITY OF SPOKANE" ... About Nov. 15th.

For PORTLAND direct.

"PAWLET" ... About Nov. 16th.

"COAXET" ... About Nov. 20th.

For NEW YORK

"ELDENA" ... About Nov. 13th.

Through bills of lading issued by Western Union.

For freight and passage apply to

## THE ADMIRAL LINE.

Telephone 2477 &amp; 2478. Fifth Floor, Royal Mansions.

## PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

## U.S. MAIL LINE

Operating the new first-class steamers

"EQUADOR," "VENEZUELA" &amp; "COLOMBIA,"

HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO,

via SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA &amp; HONOLULU.

THE SUNSHINE BELT.

The most comfortable route to America and Europe.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG AT NOON.

U.S. SHIPPING BOARD VESSEL

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

## SHANGHAI-HONGKONG-CALCUTTA SERVICE.

Cargo accepted on through Bills of Lading to all points in the United States and Canada, also through Bills of Lading to Baltimore, Havens, Genoa, and South American ports.

For further information apply to—

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

Hotel Mandooki

Cable Address "SOLANC"

Telephone 141.



